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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

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- I. NORTH CAROLINA. September 18.
- II. VIRGINIA. October 2.
- III. TENNESSEE. October 16.
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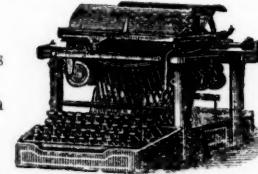
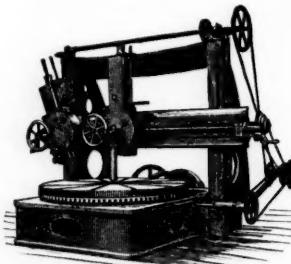
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President has restored to the Spanish West Indies the commercial privileges of which his recent proclamation deprived them. Brief as has been the interval, it proved long enough to bring the Dons to their senses, and to force them to sign a convention over which they otherwise might have haggled for years. The English newspapers, in commenting upon the dispute, make their boast that we have not been able to secure anything which has not been granted equally to them. We are not aware of any attempt to secure more. The demand of our law is for as good treatment as is given to every other country, Spain only excepted. We do not yet insist on having commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico on terms as favorable as the mother country has. We only insist that other countries, and notably the United Kingdom, shall not be given advantages over the United States. And as no country is so little liked by the Dons as our own, this is exactly what they were doing to our prejudice, when Mr. Cleveland put a stop to it.

If we chose we could force Spain to admit us to the commerce of her West Indian possessions on the same terms as she herself enjoys that commerce. In removing the import duty on raw sugars, we could exempt from that the sugars of colonial possessions which did not give us the most favorable terms. Under the operation of that law Spain would be nearly as quick to act as in this minor instance. She dare not give the British possessions the chance to deprive her of what is now the only great market for cane sugar she has left. And we could do still more for our commerce by confining the removal of duty to sugars which were imported in colonial or American bottoms. That would be a grand premium on the development of an American commercial marine.

IN commenting upon Mr. Blaine's argument for sparing protective duties in reducing the national revenue, *The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* favors the immediate repeal of all the internal revenue duties on tobacco, in preference to any reduction of the tariff duties. We are of the opinion, now, that a repeal of the duties on raw sugars would be preferable to this, and that only so much of them should be retained as would suffice for the government to pay a bounty on the home production of cane sugar. Our reasons are:

(1) That the internal revenue duty on tobacco is like the tax on whiskey and the duties on imported manufactures, in that its levy lends to discourage the use of what ought not to be used.

(2) That the whole people would be benefited by the repeal of the duty on sugar; a part only by the repeal of the tobacco tax.

(3) That the revenue from the tobacco tax is not sufficient to effect the needed reduction of the surplus by its withdrawal, while that on sugar is sufficient.

(4) That the repeal of the duty on sugar would stop the mouths of objectors like Mr. Henry George, who point to this as an instance of a tariff duty collected from the whole people for the benefit of a few.

(5) That the repeal of the duty on sugar, as intimated above, can be so managed as to secure to ourselves the commerce with the countries south of us, while no such collateral advantage would attend the removal of the tax on tobacco.

MR. WM. WALTER PHELPS is quoted in a Pittsburg newspaper as saying that he does not know whether or not Mr. Blaine is a candidate for a second nomination to the presidency; that if he is to be renominated, it must be by the minority of the party, which opposed his nomination in 1884; that his friends had their chance that year but could not succeed, and that they now must

stand aside to see what the minority of the party will decide upon. Mr. Phelps stands so near to Mr. Blaine that utterances of this kind are regarded, not unnaturally, as expressing the views of his principal. If he speaks for Mr. Blaine in this matter, then we must pronounce the attitude of our former candidate both dignified and graceful.

MR. PORCH, our consul-general in Mexico, has been removed from office. He had been appointed by the present administration, but he was guilty of the serious indiscretion of sending the State Department a dispatch containing the charges of misconduct brought against Mr. Sedgwick. As the Department refused to believe anything to the discredit of its envoy, in spite of the reiteration of these charges by a mass-meeting of American residents, Mr. Porch's removal was only a question of time and fitting occasion. His successor will know that "a close mouth marks a wise head." But Mr. Bayard would have done well to leave Mr. Porch in Mexico, rather than bring him within easy reach of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs, which most likely will be asking questions next winter.

IF Mr. Atkins is to be believed as to the management of the Indian Bureau, things are going on well with our wards, in spite of the serious faults in his administration. And it is true that this Administration has copied in the main the policy of its four Republican predecessors, and that the cumulative results of 18 years of humane treatment continue to manifest themselves in the improved condition of the Indian tribes. They show every year a larger acreage under tillage, a greater number of children attending school, an increasing appreciation of benefits of a Christian civilization, and a broadening desire to have a civilized land tenure substituted for their land communism. To the good of all this, Mr. Atkins is fairly alive, in spite of his readiness to use the bureau as a political machine for the benefit of his party friends. But he only repeats the mistake made by many of his predecessors when he proposes the transfer of our whole Indian territory. There could be no simpler way of undoing all that has been effected to secure their good will than to bully, trepan or cajole the tribes into such a migration. As compared with the homes of both the Northern tribes, and those of the mountain tribes in the South, the Indian Territory is an exceedingly unhealthy place. Every migration to it from that of the Cherokees to that of the Poncas, has been attended with great mortality. The Creeks and Cherokees lost half their number by malarious and dysenteric fevers in a few years. The Poncas fled northward again with diminished numbers and wasted strength, as soon as Mr. Schurz could be persuaded to take his hand off them. And besides this, the Indian has the savage's intensity of local attachment. He does not love his home the less because it is only a wigwam, a corn-patch and a chance to go hunting and fishing. He resents every attempt to disturb him in possession of the place he was born in. Nearly all the reservations have been so long occupied as to acquire this sacredness in the eyes of their present occupants. They would not willingly exchange the bleakest of them for the flowery prairie of the South country.

MR. N. M. BELLE, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, once more renews his suggestion that American vessels should be compelled by law to carry the mails on such terms as the Post-Office chose to offer, whether they found it profitable or the reverse. Inasmuch as the National Government does for American steamship lines nothing that it does not do for every other, and is not even at the expense of maintaining an adequate navy for their protection, this suggestion is not equitable in any sense. It

is a proposal to take private property for public use on terms not fixed by a jury, as in other cases, but by some single official of the Post-Office department. The case of railroads is not a parallel one. The railroad owes its very existence to the exercise of the State's sovereignty. Many of them have been endowed from the national domain, and nearly all of them have profited indirectly by this endowment. But the American steamship lines have been denied all favors and have been left to face the competition of foreign lines without receiving a single favor at the hands of the nation. It would be adding insult and injury to neglect, if they were to be deprived of the right to determine whether the mail-carrying business is worth their undertaking on the terms the Post-Office offers.

THE elections of Tuesday last had some important disappointments for Republicans, and some very great gratifications. They indicate that the Senate of the United States is not to pass under Democratic control at any time during this administration, that the Democratic majority in the House, if not, as is probable, to be seriously weakened by Republican gains, is not to be increased or strengthened in its war upon the Tariff by the substitution of Free Traders for Democrats. And they show that the election of a Republican candidate for the presidency in 1888 is by no means out of the reach of the party, if only due care be taken in the selection of the candidate to propitiate all those voters who hold to the principles of the party.

There is no indication of a revolt from the policy of Protection; rather the contrary. Massachusetts is the only state in which the Protectionist cause appears to have suffered any setback. There the double process of substituting naturalized for native American voters, and of sophisticating the minds of educated men by Free Trade doctrines, has borne its fruit in the great reduction of the Republican plurality from 21,000 to 9,000, and in the defeat of Mr. Ranney by Mr. Morse. But even in Massachusetts Mr. H. Cabot Lodge has carried the fourth district after a thoroughly Protectionist campaign, defeating Mr. Lovering, who defeated him two years ago. This event we regard as a matter for congratulation to the whole Republican party. We need just such men to strengthen the Republican delegation in the House, and all the more so as Mr. Ranney is left at home and Mr. Lodge is to go to the Senate. If Mr. Theodore Roosevelt had been sent also from New York it would have been a still greater occasion for thankfulness.

We do not regard this election as proving that Massachusetts has fallen into the list of the doubtful states. The alliance which has strengthened the Democrats is not one which is capable of permanence. The occasions for disgust are too many on both sides, and whether the ex-Republicans are to gravitate back to their old party, or the Irish voters are to break with the Free Traders, does not much matter. We certainly should prefer the latter.

IN Connecticut as in New York the legislature is Republican, which is the chief point in each state as regards national politics. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Miller are not to have Democratic successors. And in the other house of Congress Mr. Hewitt is replaced by Gen. Spinola, which is not a gain to either the party or the country.

The election in New York city went in favor of Mr. Hewitt, by reason of the desertion of the wealthy and timid class of Republicans. Two days before the election it was known that they had responded with heavy contributions in money and pledges of support to the pressure of the argument that Mr. Hewitt was the only candidate who could defeat Mr. George. The only effect of this desertion was to bring in Mr. George as the second in the race instead of third, whereas Republican loyalty to their own candidate would not have defeated Mr. Hewitt, while it would have put Mr. George in a worse position. The vote stands: Mr. Hewitt, 90,296; Mr. George, 67,699; Mr. Roosevelt, 60,392. But this defection is not without its significance as proving that practically there is only one party as against all such destructive and revolutionary movements as that which Mr. Henry George was leading.

Certainly we do not blame Republicans who believed that Mr. Hewitt was the only man who could defeat Mr. George. But the figures show that his election was impossible, however the vote was divided between the other two candidates.

In Ohio the State repeats once more the proof that it is permanently a Republican State, the State ticket having been elected by about 15,000 majority. The chief interest was in the Toledo district, where Mr. Frank Hurd has been beaten worse than before by Mr. Jacob Romeis. Formerly Mr. Hurd had our sympathy in his defeat, as one of the few Free Traders who had the frankness to avow that he was such. But his ignoble and fatuous appeal to his party friends to give him the seat to which he was not elected, has forfeited him the respect accorded to a fair fighter. This manifestly told in the vote; Toledo wants no more of the man who asked Congress to reverse her decision at the polls. If Mr. Hurd wishes to continue in public life, we advise his immediate migration to some district in southern Indiana or southern Illinois.

THE most notable defeat is that of Mr. Morrison, in the 18th district of Illinois, where a pitched battle on the issues of Protection and Free Trade was openly and distinctly fought, the Republican candidate being Hon. Jehu Baker, a former representative of the district, and a scholarly as well as an able man.

And Mr. Carlisle, the great head and front of the Free Trade faction, if not defeated in the Covington district of Kentucky has had a narrow escape from it. Covington itself turned its back on him and gave his Republican opponent a good majority. His defeat is, at this writing, among the possibilities.

In the Danville district of Virginia there is a similar revolt against a Free Trade Democrat, resulting in this case in the choice of a Republican. With every election the Free Trade area in the South contracts, as the spread of manufactures wakens up the people to a sense of their own interests. This is the wedge which will break up the solid South.

In Connecticut, General Hawley's reëlection is assured, a very gratifying result in view of the threat of his defeat by Mr. Barnum's "mules." Other Republican Legislatures are all safe, including New York. In Indiana General Harrison has made a heroic struggle against such a "gerrymander" of the Legislature as was supposed to have buried him beyond all hope. The State ticket, at least, appears to be successful, and the Legislature very close, indeed,—that itself being a great victory for Mr. Harrison. In New Jersey, General Sewell may yet be elected. He has fought a hard battle, struck at on one side by the Prohibitionists and on the other by the liquor interests. It is still fairly probable that he may pull through.

IN Pennsylvania, the general result is overwhelmingly Republican. The majority for General Beaver and his colleagues on the State ticket, at the present writing, is counted at 43,000,—representing almost precisely the vote polled for the Independent ticket in 1882, and illustrating perfectly the advantage of securing a harmonious and united party by fair methods of internal management. The Legislature is largely Republican, and the Congressional delegation will probably remain as heretofore, 20 to 8, two districts having been lost and two gained. It is, however, some mortification that one of these losses was due to gross and inexcusable jobbery, in the Republican nomination in the 26th district. Dr. Roberts, the candidate, was not the choice of the Republicans of the district; on the contrary other and more satisfactory men were set aside by underhand and discreditable means in order to get him to the front; and after a manipulated "dead-lock" the case was brought, upon the pretence of "arbitration," to the State Committee, the ruling powers of which had decided beforehand in favor of Roberts. The result was to have been expected, for the Republicans of the 26th district are free citizens.

ENOUGH is not known at this writing to settle conclusively the exact strength of parties in the next House of Representatives,

but while it is unlikely that the Republicans will have control, it is plain that the Democrats will not have a majority sufficient to be called "working." The balance of power, indeed, may be held by four or five members elected as Labor men. In the Senate, the Republicans will still have a majority, though less than at present. The Legislatures of New Jersey, Indiana, and California are in doubt, and the loss of all three, with that of Mahone in Virginia, (already determined, and his successor chosen), would make the Senate a tie. If, however, some one of those three is saved to the Republicans, (and all may be), they are saved by so much, and each one saved will hold two of their present majority. It is also reported that the Legislature of Nevada is Republican, which would give them a gain of one Senator (in place of Mr. Fair), and hold them the Senate by two majority, even if all the three doubtful States prove to be lost.

THE great Republican gains in Congressmen are in New York, Ohio,—where the Republican Legislature last winter corrected the infamous apportionment of the "Coal-Oil" *regime*; in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and in Virginia. Smaller gains in Kentucky, North Carolina, New Jersey, and perhaps West Virginia, offset some losses in other States. The most extraordinary gain is in Virginia, where a complete revolution has been effected, the Protectionist vigor of the people rising in surprising strength. But these elections afford so many points for comment that they must be treated further, in the light of more precise knowledge.

EXCEPT in a presidential year, so much of interest has seldom if ever attached to a single election as was the case on Tuesday. The transfer of the "October States" to the November list has so greatly increased the number of representatives in Congress chosen at this time as practically to make the whole house in one day, and determine at a single stroke the complexion of its majority. In some respects this is an advantage. Each locality is left more closely to itself than when the contest was prolonged, and finally culminated in the states that remained to the last, and the change is beneficial therefore as regards the "local self-government" of each district.

THE Hawthorne-Lowell scandal is the talk of the whole country, to the annoyance of all who look up to Mr. Lowell as our greatest man of letters, and who regard any display of foolishness on his part as a national humiliation. That Mr. Julian Hawthorne made Mr. Lowell understand that he was going to publish his post-prandial reflections on the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the British aristocracy, we cannot believe, whatever he may believe. But that he put into Mr. Lowell's mouth the caustic reflections reported by him, we find equally incredible, until Mr. Lowell gives us a more specific denial than he has condescended to. It was just in this vague way of repudiation that he brushed aside the famous interview in the *Herald*, published just after he landed. But in that case the offensive things were much too clever for an ordinary reporter to have invented. Mr. Lowell is one of the most brilliant of talkers, and his sayings have the earmark of their origin. In this case there was nothing too clever for Mr. Hawthorne to have invented: but we shall need very distinct contradictions to persuade us that they are not of the origin to which he ascribes them.

The scandal is all the worse if it be true, as telegraphed to the *New York Tribune*, that Mr. Lowell is to marry Lady Littleton. It is a very rigid point in British etiquette that no public criticism of the royal family and its doings is permitted by "society." That is held to reflect on the nation itself, and those who speak very freely of the Queen's meanness and the Prince of Wales's vices in private, would refuse to recognise any one who should do this in public. It is quite true that Mr. Lowell had no intention to violate this rule; but Mr. Hawthorne's indiscretion puts him into nearly as bad a fix as if he had.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, in the sermon of Sunday morning last, expressed a good deal of disappointment with the character of the

results of the Episcopal Convention, of which he was a member. In his view the two great things in the life of a church are the desire and effort "to enter into the deepest truth of things, and to sympathize with and understand the immediate condition of things." He rejoices in the belief that both these exist in good measure in the Protestant Episcopal church, but he thinks they found a scanty expression in the doings of the Convention. In Chicago, of all places on earth, he would find it hard to forget the world of strife, suffering and turmoil in which we live: but he felt in turning off the street into the hall where the Convention met, as if it were a passage from this to some remote age.

He expressed his alarm at the growing strength of the movement to exchange the name of the Church for one which would put forward a claim that it and it alone was the true and legitimate Church of Jesus in the United States. He could conceive of but two grounds on which to rest such a claim. The first was that it was the Church which "absorbed so much of the spiritual life of the country, that everything else was comparatively insignificant." That he presumed would not be claimed for a religious body which stood seventh or eighth in numerical strength and in the extent of its work for all good purposes. The other was that the factual succession in the line of an episcopal tradition gave an episcopally ordained ministry an exclusive right to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments. That theory he did not find in the Book of Common Prayer, nor did he see how those who like himself rejected it could find room in the Church, if it were inserted in that book. In his conviction "the Christian Church is the aggregate of all who believe and follow Christ, whether they class themselves as Baptists or Methodists or Presbyterians or Congregationalists."

PORFIRIO DIAZ seems likely to prove as much of an evil genius to the Mexican republic as Santa Anna was. He is at the head of a powerful political ring, which controls the national elections and manages the affairs of the country without much regard to the will of the nation or the liberty of individuals. By a system of clumsy terrorism, which the Democrats of Mississippi might envy, the Indian population of the country is brought to vote for the government candidates with great unanimity, and only in a few of the Northern States is there any active opposition—an opposition too apt to take the Mexican form of revolt. Even when Señor Diaz was disqualified from taking the presidency for a second term immediately after his first, he was able to fill the place for a time with one of his creatures, and to take his place on the supreme bench until his disqualification had expired. Now that he is back in office, his friends are proposing to effect such a change in the constitution as will make him president continuously, by lengthening the term to six years and making the incumbent reëligible indefinitely. The more extreme among them have taken advantage of local disturbances in the Northern States to propose the conversion of the presidency into a dictatorship; and the opposition newspapers say they have no objection to this. They are living under a government which is as arbitrary as that of a dictator, and they rather prefer to have the thing called by its right name.

IN British politics Lord Randolph continues to play the leading part, in spite of the protest of Mr. Chaplin and other consistent Tories. He frankly admits that he has changed his views as to the rights of the majority of the House to stop debates, as to Mr. Collings's plan to create a peasant proprietary, and as to the necessity for fighting Russia rather than allow her to establish her arms or her influence in the Balkan peninsula. And he avows this in terms which involve a claim to surrender any other conviction with as much promptness as he has these. It is true that he asserts that he will have nothing to do with Home Rule for Ireland, and that the ministry means to move with slowness and caution in establishing any kind of local self-government for the Irish people. But—as *The Times* sorrowfully remarks—the general principle of political fluidity which Lord Randolph avows,

may be applied to the Home Rule question as soon as a shift in the political situation seems to make Home Rule a politic move for the Tories. Lord Randolph went out of office rather than take up Mr. Jesse Collings's plan: he now adopts it. He stalked out of the House before the vote on Mr. Gladstone's very moderate measure to restrict debate: he now proposes a much more sweeping one. He was a Jingo of the Jingoes under Lord Beaconsfield; he now leaves to Austria-Hungary the work of keeping Russia out of Bulgaria, and says that England should play waiter upon Providence at Constantinople. In fine he is a statesman of the sort that ruled England in the days of Charles II., when political principles had gone out of fashion with the Puritans, and had not yet come back with the Revolution.

One object he seems to have set his heart on. It is the absorption of the Liberal Unionists into the Tory party. He misses no chance of giving them the assurance that they are his very dear friends, that he laments the scruples which keep them out of office, and that he looks to them for help and wisdom in governing the Empire. But if men like Lord Hartington were free to speak their whole mind they would say that nothing is more repellent to them in the constitution of the Tory party than the leadership of a political Proteus like Lord Randolph. No type of man could be more antipathetic to the Whig temper.

AT the same time there is but little prospect of a reabsorption of the Liberal Unionists into the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone, it is true, has made some vague intimations of a desire for the restoration of harmony, but he has not accompanied it with any offer to accommodate himself to their views of Home Rule. And at the same time all his utterances on the Irish question indicate a disposition to go farther than he did in his bill, rather than retreat from its positions as too much advanced. His followers probably number many who would throw Home Rule over for the sake of Liberal unity. But this is not the temper of the great body of them. They do not wish him to beat a retreat; they would consider that a moral suicide. And they are quite content to do without the Unionists of the Chamberlain and Hartington sets, in the belief that the longer England reflects on the question, the more ready it will be to accept Mr. Gladstone's solution of the Irish problem.

In the national conference of the Liberals, held on Wednesday, at Leeds, Mr. Morley and Mr. Harcourt pressed the Home Rule issue as a part of the party's permanent programme, and it was cordially approved by the Conference, in connection with declarations that free public elementary schools should be established and be placed under the control of the people's representatives; that a reform of the registration laws is necessary, and that the land laws should be amended in the direction of the creation of peasant land owners. A London dispatch, reflecting opinion in the capital, says that the declaration for Home Rule, with the emphatic announcement of Mr. Morley that there would be no surrender on this point, has widened the breach with the Unionists, and this is quite likely. But the real question is how many Unionists will go permanently into the Tory party on this account.

IN 1838 the Manchester Chamber of Commerce gave a great impetus to the Free Trade movement by resolving to petition Parliament for the repeal of the Corn Laws. From that hour Manchester was regarded as the focus of Free Trade feeling, the Free Trade economists were called "the Manchester school" and "Manchesterism" (*Manchesterism*) came to be used on the continent as a synonym for Free Trade. But last week a resolution denouncing Free Trade as the cause of the prostration of British industries was offered in the same chamber, and was defeated by a majority of one (22 to 21.) In considering the number of votes it is well to remember that Chambers of Commerce in Europe are made up of representatives, while those of America are a sort of mass-meeting of merchants.

The truth is that Manchester has become a sort of focus of discontent with the policy with which the city has been identified.

It is much more so than London, because London is much less interested in the prosperity of the great industries which are fighting for the markets of the world. Manchester owes its chief industry to the high protective policy which transferred the cotton manufacture from Hindostan to Lancaster. She owes the deterioration of the quality of her chief product to her thorough appreciation of the Free Trade principle that cheapness is everything in the battle for markets. And now she begins to think that her former days were better than these.

To account for the indubitable fact that Protectionist countries are cutting England out of foreign markets, the mercantile classes have been blaming the inefficiency of the consular service. It has been said that the American consuls were far more useful to their country than those of England, who, as a rule, are much better paid, but do much less in collecting and transmitting mercantile information. So the consuls were directed to make a beginning, and they have done so by turning the tables on the merchants. They send home reports which show that England is losing business through the bumptious stupidity of her own traders. They do not seek to adapt themselves to the wants and wishes of foreign countries. They take it for granted that foreigners ought to buy whatever they have to sell. They refuse to employ the intermediary agents through which commerce generally is conducted. They sell directly to the retailer, and find they have no way of making him pay for what he gets. And they persist in making up their goods in old styles, which America or Germany have long laid aside as clumsy or ungraceful. Also Germany is beating them in all lines of textile goods by the superior design and finish of her goods. The technical training of the German workman, after fifty years of earnest application, begins to tell. In linens, for instance, Germany has taken all the best trade from Scotland and Ulster, and the latter now exports much of its linen yarn to Germany instead of working it up at home.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY has extracted from Russia an assurance that she will not occupy Bulgaria; but the Czar seems to reserve his right to bully the country to the utmost. The meeting of the Sobranje at Tirnova is contemporary with the arrival of a number of Russian cruisers at Varna, and the commanders of these show the spirit of their commission by tearing down proclamations posted by the provisional government. On the other hand, the people are firm in their assertion of national rights. They do nothing to provoke a quarrel, but they decline to become, either formally or substantially, a province of the Czar's empire. And to show their anxiety for peace, they have set at liberty all the persons charged with complicity in the plot to kidnap Prince Alexander, while removing from command the officer commanding the garrison which sent the provisional government an insolent demand for submission to Russia.

England and Italy move for a conference at Constantinople, in accordance with the principle accepted by all the great Powers at the Berlin Conference. To this France offers resistance, as she cannot get the English out of Egypt, and therefore takes pleasure in blocking English diplomacy in other quarters. If the Hapsburgs will support the demand, it is quite possible that England will carry the point. But was not the concession that Bulgaria is not to be invaded meant by the Czar to keep Austria-Hungary from supporting England's proposal?

THE latest despatches from Mandalay tell us that British officials estimate that it will take four years and a considerable army to bring Burmah into subjection. And the greater part of the army will have been sacrificed to the malarias of the country or the weapons of its bushwhackers. And when the outlay of life and money is complete, what will England have gained? (1st). The addition of a fresh crime to the list of her conquests. (2d). A common frontier with the Chinese Empire, through which India may be invaded. (3d.) The unwilling submission of a people who will welcome every invader, and who have neither wealth nor commerce to repay the outlay on the conquest.

NEW YORK'S WARNING.

MR. HENRY GEORGE has not been elected, but he has polled a vote of 68,000 in New York city, and the fact has its significance. His platform was simply a proposal to confiscate all the land of the city by taxing it to its full rent value, and exempting all other property from taxation. He would make the city the real owner of every square foot of ground within its limit, to the sacrifice of vested rights amounting in value to hundreds of millions of dollars. By this move he would have taken the first step toward practical communism, without proposing to take any second. But the second would have naturally followed. The great shock to private ownership which the execution of his plan involved would not have failed to affect the rights of other property than land. His followers would have been more logical than he, and would have asked why houses, stocks of goods and street-railways should be spared when land was taken. His land theory would have been found to be the cry which brought down the avalanche.

And for this programme a majority of the working people of New York voted on Tuesday last. Certainly such a vote is an ominous event, and its significance should not be overlooked in the rejoicing over Mr. George's defeat. It is a danger signal to which the wealthy classes should give immediate heed. It means that the property system of New York, and especially the real estate system, has become intolerable to "the most numerous class, that is the poorest." In a city where poor are housed in great barracks, and where the acquisition of a home is the privilege of the rich, this question is sure to become a burning one. It may not lead to a revolution the first time it is heard at the polls. But it will not be put down with any one vote. And the fact that similar movements are under way in other cities, notably London and Glasgow, will help to broaden and deepen the struggle of the common people for the land in New York.

It will not do simply to rest in the traditional respect for proprietary rights in this matter. That respect did not save the old "patroons" of that State from the practical confiscation of their great estates, half a century ago. It did not save the colonial proprietors from the confiscation of their rights at the revolution. Proprietary rights in land, held against the will and interest of the majority, have been found very shaky possessions, even in times when the theories of the economists were all on that side. They are much more shaky now, when the world is beginning to draw the natural inference from Ricardo's theory of rent, when the air is full of theories adverse to "land monopoly," and when such names as Stuart Mill, Thorold Rogers and Laveleye can be pleaded in behalf of land revolution. Theory now sides with the dangerous precedents of the Barnburners' movement. Mr. George is merely the advance guard of an economic tendency which finds a mouthpiece in far more than half the young professors of Political Economy in Europe and America. The rights of the Astors are no more secure than were those of the Van Rensselaers.

The only safety for the rights of property in land lies in the diffusion of the possession of land. When the "unearned increment," which is the favorite target of the land revolutionists, is distributed over a great part of the population, there is no popular grievance connected with it, and no possibility of a popular agitation against it. Every poor man's home is a fresh safeguard against the spread of wild and subversive theories. Every block of such homes is an addition to the safety of all owners in their possessions. This is the strength of Philadelphia; this is the weakness of New York. The 170,000 houses of Philadelphia are by no means owned in all cases by those who live in them; but enough are so owned to make the advocacy of plans of confiscation an idle waste of words. New York has in all about 85,000 houses, or half as many as Philadelphia, to house her much greater population. Most of her people live under roofs which cover a number of families, either in the coarse barracks called "tenement" houses, or in the more comfortable but still objectionable up-town

structures, which are rented out in flats. Both classes are without any root in the soil.

Now this state of things is not the outcome of the presence of a great population within a limited area. The truth is that the land laws have discouraged rather than encouraged the ownership of homes. Land in a city of that State, as of most of our States, has been left on the same footing as farm land. It is rented to those who wish to build upon terminable leases, and at the expiring of the lease the tenant's improvements become the property of his landlord. This gives a motive to flimsy building. A man who has a lease for fifty years has no reason to want his house to last a hundred; and as the term of his lease draws to a close, he avoids making any kind of improvements. Hence the opening for such operators as Buddensiek.

In multitudes of actual cases the system has worked actual hardship, which tends to deter from home-building and house-owning. Thus a few years ago the leases of houses on the land owned by Columbia College fell in, and their terms were revised. While in such cases there is a show of making allowance for the tenant's improvement, this is done very imperfectly. In more than one case houses have been surrendered to the owner of the land, rather than accept the terms offered for renewal. In the case of the college lands, the owners of such houses were the subjects of a general commiseration in society. And the existence of such a sentiment could not but discourage young people of the same class from becoming house-owners under similar conditions.

The first step to improvement in New York must be by the establishment of a ground rent system for lands still unoccupied, or on which buildings may be erected in place of those now standing. The amount of such ground rents will be determined of course by the actual value of the land at the time they are erected. But that amount will not be capable of increase by the land-owner. It will constitute a perpetual rent-charge upon the property, but still leave the increment of its value to the house-owners. Such is the law in Pennsylvania and in Maryland. Why not also in New York, in Massachusetts and in every commonwealth of the union?

So much of Mr. George's plan might be adopted as would lay a heavier tax on unused city lots than on those which are built over. The practice of holding such lots as a speculative investment has grown to great dimensions. It is one whose discouragement by the State is perfectly legitimate, as is the discouragement of every business in which men try to make a profit without rendering a service.

THE ADOPTION AND USE OF ALIEN WORDS.

HOW shall we treat alien words that come into our language? When do they cease to be aliens? What shall be their status after adoption? How shall we spell them? How shall we pronounce them?

These are not light questions. They are weighty indeed to one who would like to speak correctly, and who at least does not wish to be laughed at. They present complications which do not diminish with increase of learning—not, at least, until one reaches the highest scholarship, and is beyond the danger of criticism. For as one rises in culture, enlarging his acquaintance with other languages, recruiting his vocabulary at each step with a word from the French, or the German, or some other more remote, his embarrassment grows. He must use these words as the French use them, as the Germans use them, as the Italians use them, or he must take them over into the school of the American, and disregard the usage of their home.

In a recent number of one of our magazines,—*The Century*,—a correspondent asks advice on this very point, and is answered in an interesting but brief article. The latter says: "For the pronunciation of words which are altogether foreign to the English language, there can be but one rule: pronounce them as nearly as possible as they are pronounced by those to whom they are vernacular." And, further, it says: "When there is an established anglicized pronunciation or form of a foreign word, it is always to be used; otherwise, and especially in modern European languages, where ignorance is no excuse, the foreign pronunciation is the only accurate one. But who then is to tell when such English forms exist? That is the duty of the pronouncing dictionaries."

Now let us sift this matter a little. We have italicised the

word "established." The main question rests there. When a word has been established in English, you apply the English rule. Well; to be sure; but when is it thus settled and fixed? For instance, the inquirer, in the *Century*, speaking of a famous pass in the Alps, had called it the Simplon, and "was met with an interroga-tion from a hearer, 'the *Sam*-plon?'" He had also written "employee," and was corrected to "employé." He therefore desired to know how he was to proceed with Paris, and Calvin.

Now even the question as to Paris and Calvin is entirely pertinent. Paris has no doubt a well established pronunciation in English, but so have Versailles and Marseilles, yet it is a grave question whether "good usage," since so many Americans have been to France, would permit us to say Vur-sails, any more than we should say Sim-plon. Is it then, true, that of all French geographical names Paris is the only one which has an "established anglicised pronunciation?" If so, how long can it resist the pressure of general analogy, when scores of the traveled and "cultured" will incline to call it here as they did on the Champs Elysees? Will it not very soon be Par-ee, as well as Boo-loñ, and Mar-sail-y? And if Paris is thus abandoned, where shall we be with other great capitals? We say Mad-rid, but people who have been much in Spain will no doubt correct us to something like Math-reeth, while an accomplished German scholar who knows it is Veen, will writh to hear us speak of Vi en-na.

To go to "the pronouncing dictionaries" will help no one very much. Like the friends of the little girl who gave the party, they are shy and wary. They give you your choice. Most of the names over which you might hesitate you may pronounce either in the American way or the foreign way. Both are "given." You therefore come away from the dictionary as wise as before. The question, indeed, is not so much what the dictionary authorities say, for they confessedly reflect only "good usage;" it goes back of them to know what our good usage ought to be. Looking into Longfellow, just now, I find him making two rhyming lines in a stanza thus:

"Knights who fought at Agincourt
* * * * *
But the poet sang for sport."

Obviously he did not pronounce Agincourt as the Frenchmen do.

In considering how far this complication ramifies, take into account, if you please, some facts of spelling, as well as pronunciation. We talk a good deal about Rome, but there is no such city in Italy, nor, indeed any river called Tiber by Romans, Lord Macaulay's Lays to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no Cologne on the Rhine, though there is one in Tom Hood's poem, no Vienna in Austria, no Moscow in Russia, no Munich in Bavaria, no Florence in Tuscany, no Venice on the Adriatic, while such a place as Aix-la-Chapelle is officially unknown in Rhenish Prussia. All these places, certainly, may be found in English and American geographies and gazetteers, the fullest liberty having been taken with them, and the completest anglicanising having been applied to their form as well as their sound.

Space fails for anything more than a suggestion of the points involved in this complication. The use of alien words other than proper names has not been alluded to, yet these make a large contribution to the difficulty. If we are to take them into our language with their foreign sound strictly preserved, we must learn the rules governing their pronunciation, and in applying these we must either abandon our own, or establish in connection with them a varied code of alien derivation. Something of this is already seen. There is a tendency to change English pronunciation. The adoption of the "Continental" Latin is one important instance, but the inclination everywhere, among people who have been much abroad, or have read much in French and other languages, to change the vowel sound, is very apparent. If our *e* does not become *a*, and our *i* change to *e*, in the mouths of the "cultivated," it will be because the present tendency has been arrested.

THE PICTURESQUENESS OF OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN the Art Notes of THE AMERICAN for September 25th, there is a paragraph to which we cannot but take objection. It maintains that there is no picturesque side to modern out-door games, and that this is why so few artists have attempted to paint them; and it questions the successful treatment of these subjects in Mr. Eakins' rousing pictures and Mr. Donoho's "Bicyclists." We do not wish to argue with the critic as to when a study ceases to be a study and becomes a picture. That is a question apart. For us Mr. Eakins' rousing pictures are pictures and very satisfactory too. We know nothing about Mr. Donoho's "Bicyclists," never having seen it, but we are pretty sure that Mr. Donoho is not a bicyclist, or he would never have called his picture "Bicyclists."

And unless a man knows his sport and loves it, he cannot see its picturesque side.

To say that there is no such side simply shows ignorance on the part of the critic. For example, who can go to Henley on the day of the Regatta and not find a subject for a wonderful bit of composition and color? No end of Englishmen even have gone to see it and come back with remarkably clever results. Or to Windsor on the 4th of June, when in the twilight the castle towers away above the winding line of beautifully bedecked boats and barges, while the shores are lined with gay house-boats and men in bright flannels, and the whole scene is filled with the glow that only comes with the English twilight. Or who will deny the wonderful power and strength and glorious grace of the figure that bends to the springing oars on a Venetian gondola in the races on the Grand Canal? It is the same with all sports. Take cricket. On the very same 4th of June at Windsor, only earlier in the afternoon, you can learn if you do not already know what a beautiful picture a cricket match can make. Or if it be not convenient for the American critic to come to England let him jump on the train at the Pennsylvania station and go to Ardmore some afternoon next summer. If he be not utterly blind, or filled with false aestheticism, when he looks across from the grand stand in the cricket ground there, to the dense wood beyond, he will see, while the match is on, as beautiful an arrangement in white and green as he could want. Again, what art critic except one who never saw or played in a base-ball match, would pretend to say that the batsman waiting for the ball, his body beautifully poised in just that attitude of momentary repose which the Greeks always seized, his bat swung aloft, is not a study out of which the Greek sculptor could have produced a statue as fine as that of the quoit player? And skating? Have not old Dutch pictures proved its artistic possibilities? We wish Mr. Eakins with his knowledge of skating would give us a *study*. There is no space here to go through the list of tennis, shooting, hunting—Rubens did a few hunting pictures—canoeing—what did Mr. Rogers do in the last mid-summer number of the *Century* for canoeing?—racing—can it be that the critic is ignorant of De Witt's horse races? And to come down to cycling, against which he is particularly prejudiced, has he forgotten the drawings Mr. Redwood made for the *Century* a few years ago? If he were to get a machine himself, before he had mastered it he would think differently, for a modern bicycle in itself is a thing of beauty.

The truth is the artist of to-day cares more about his swell studio, his dressed up model or the interior of an old pot, than the life that goes on about him. The same thing is true of the literary man. Both utterly ignoring the things of to-day, must borrow from ages of which they know nothing, oblivious of the fact that this is a century of *go* in sport, business and commerce, and that it is of the picturesqueness of these things that the people who come after them will seek a record in their books and pictures.

J. AND E. R. P.
York, England, October 18.

PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH.—V.—GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., November 1st.

ARRANGEMENTS have just been completed whereby there will be established in Atlanta the first fully-equipped Technological School in the Southern States that derives its support wholly or in part from the state. The state of Georgia has appropriated \$65,000, and the city of Atlanta has added \$70,000 to build and to equip it. The equipment will cost \$100,000. Atlanta has pledged itself to insure \$2,500 a year for its maintenance. The *Constitution* very truly remarked that this is the most important piece of local news that it has recorded in its columns.

The significance of this school is not simply that the state and the city have appropriated money to an educational institution, or even to an institution for the training of mechanics; but it is because it indicates that the people of Georgia have made a complete revolution from the industrial ethics of slavery. The very conception of such an institution would have been repulsive twenty-five years ago. Its successful inauguration could not have taken place five years ago; but this year every important city in Georgia made an effort to have this school established in its limits.

There is no better indication than this of the radical change of thought in Georgia. The foremost purpose now is industrial prosperity. Orators, soldiers, statesmen may be desirable, but Georgia also wants men who can survey its unimproved lands, who can build houses and railroads and mills, and who have the practical knowledge that underlies material prosperity. Already this change of purpose is effecting a change of creed. Without manufactures, Georgia was wholly Free Trade. Every brick that has been laid for a factory, every mile of new railroad that has been built, and every improvement which is hinted at by the

establishment of this Technological School, is a most practical and therefore a most powerful argument to the progressive men for a change of creed along with a change of purpose. The result is that the progressive element in Georgia is so fast becoming Protectionist that the rapidity of the change is too startling to be appreciated except by comparison of the present feeling with public feeling at some distant time. In Georgia elections ten years ago the chief reason assigned on the stump for Democratic success was the necessity of maintaining in its original purity the old doctrine of Free Trade. From being the chief argument, the doctrine has fallen now to be no argument at all. In some districts, in fact, the change has gone further than this; for, among other reasons for the retirement of Democratic politicians, has been their unwillingness to swerve from the old Free Trade doctrine. This had much to do with the failure of Mr. Hammond, who is the representative of this district, to receive a renomination. This change of public sentiment, which has been quiet because it could not be open without arousing more or less Democratic hostility, is likewise shown by the fact that half the leading Democratic newspapers in Georgia are Protectionist, and this half, by universal agreement the most progressive. The Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* and the Atlanta *Constitution* illustrate this change. As a specimen of the missionary work for Protection which the latter newspaper is doing I select at random the following.

"We do not like to contradict a friend flatly, but the fact is, the South is benefited by a Protective Tariff, directly and indirectly. The North has made money fast for many reasons. Year by year the government turns loose hundreds of millions of dollars in pensions that go into and capitalize manufactures of every description, from a slug up to a steam piano. We were on the wrong side in the late unpleasantness, speaking from a business standpoint, and no vast sums of money float in the counties about us. It is hard to raise funds to start industries, run papers and develop the land. But don't commit the error of supposing that money will flow in with Free Trade. We must look to the North very largely for capital to do what should be done, and it is not apt to be secured by cutting off the profits and paralyzing the business of its people. What the South needs is industries and plenty of them."

This, bear in mind, is from a staunch Democratic newspaper, which looks for its support, and receives it, not from Republicans or old converts to Protection, but from the Democratic Protectionists, that is to say, the business men in its community.

There may not be at any early date a direct and open test on the question of Free Trade and Protection in Georgia, for this would involve an open split of the Democratic party, and one faction would be obliged to go with the Republicans who have always been consistent Protectionists. But the change is so rapid, the doctrine of Protection following the unparalleled industrial improvement in every part of the state has made so many converts, and made them so thoroughly, that the point is already reached where the Democratic party in Georgia no longer dares risk its chances as an advocate of the doctrine laid down in the Confederate Constitution that there should be no Protective duties.

During the five years when this radical change of sentiment has been taking place, there has been no violent assertion of the change. In fact there has been a strenuous, and, to a great degree, successful effort made to suppress discussion. No better proof could be offered than this of the fear, which is well grounded, of the old Democratic leadership, of a discussion along this line. It is not rash to predict, and the time of the prediction need not be put very far distant, that, if the Democratic party insists on being a Free Trade party absolutely, it will not be able to count Georgia among its solid States. For this reason the Protectionists in Georgia, who held to the Democratic organization for traditional and other reasons, hesitate to discuss the question, hoping that somehow, at some time, they may yet be able to reconcile Democracy and Protection; but if the time comes when they shall be obliged to choose between Democracy and Protection, because the purse is a stronger motive than sentiment, they will take Protection, into whatever party it leads them. If any turn in national politics is taken which squarely presents this dilemma, the men of influence that have created the city of Atlanta from the ash pile that marked its site in 1865, will unhesitatingly take the Protectionist boon, and every advance in the material building up of this city makes this more certain.

There has been, for instance, recently organized at Atlanta, a manufacturers' association, which is not—as the name might imply—an association to wage war against labor organizations, but a combination of men to examine the field continually for chances for new manufacturing enterprises, and whenever a chance presents itself for a new manufactory of any sort, whether of clothespins or of steam engines, the progressive men of Atlanta seize upon it to invest in it, if they have the money, or, if they have

not the money, to use their financial connections in the North, which are every day becoming stronger, to procure it. Every such financial connection made, in fact every line of railroad or of telegraph wire which binds the city to the Northern cities as things are now organizing, is doing missionary work for material prosperity, and the men who are benefited by it build on the material prosperity, the creed not of the old Georgia, but rather of present Pennsylvania.

A review of the extent and the growth of Protection in Georgia cannot be made in more definite terms, because the forces which are making for Protection have thus far, under the peculiar conditions of politics and society in the State, been obliged to grow towards this new creed against their own protests and their own traditions. But the doctrine that has force in it, that is the growing doctrine and that, as things seem now, must ultimately be and may soon be the controlling force in Georgia, is Protection.

The question of Southern wages, which Mr. Blaine has made one of the chief topics of his speeches this year, will excite more and more attention in Georgia, and its bearings on protection will be more fully apprehended as the discussion goes on. The average wages in this part of the state for negro labor is seventy-five cents a day, and the country laborer receives his compensation largely, (sometimes wholly), in supplies for which a high rate of interest is charged. Mechanics receive from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day.

In Southern Georgia wages are generally paid by the month, and range from \$15 to \$25, with the same prevalent (though not exclusive) method of payment, whereby the laborer receives his pay in goods and not in cash.

It is from the factories and the new industries that the influence is coming and is to come which will raise wages from this low standard and improve the condition of the wage-worker; and in this way the encouragement of new industries, and every doctrine which leads to their encouragement, is getting a hold on the wage-working class of both races. The discussion of wages raises the discussion of the ability of employers to raise them; then of methods. Already this has gone so far as to have led the people themselves to discover, (and not to leave them to get the information from books or political discussions), that protection and wages are allied subjects. Such is the yeast now at work.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

LONDON, October, 1886.

A N exhibition of surpassing interest to a wide class of intelligent people closed a few days since at the rooms of the Royal Archaeological Institute in London. This consisted of a great number of typical objects, destined ultimately for the British Museum, which have been discovered by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, the able representative of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and his associates, in their recent operations in that country. The history of this fund is very remarkable, for the wide field which it has opened to students of ancient history, and the results which it has attained, are utterly out of proportion to the small amount that has been expended upon its work. The first fruits of its researches, conducted in the spring of 1883 by M. Naville, the eminent Swiss Egyptologist, were obtained from the great mound in the valley of the Sweet-Water Canal, which has been identified by some with the store-city of Ramses, built during the oppression of the Hebrews. Here, however, was found, instead, the twin store-city of Pithom, founded by Ramses II. about B. C. 1400, and there can be little doubt that his successor, Menephtah, was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, the route of which was traced by M. Naville. For its second campaign, 1883-4, the Exploration Fund secured the services of Mr. Flinders Petrie, who had already won his laurels by his researches on the metrology and history of the pyramids—an explorer who has since shown that he possesses a signal fitness for his work—a wide knowledge of ancient history, a keen discernment and power of generalizing from details, combined with the greatest energy and perseverance. He first proceeded to Zoan (Sân) a chief city of the Pharaohs who favored the Israelites, where he hoped to be able to discover the period of the Hyksos occupation, and, though he was foiled in this by the immensity of the field before him, his trenches yielded some most remarkable objects, dating from Pharaonic to Greek and Roman times. Taking a general view of this portion of the Delta, he examined the sites of some 20 ancient cities and remains, and one mound specially attracted his attention, which was so rich in ceramic relics that the potsherds crackled under his feet as he walked along.

In the explorations of the next year, (1884-5), this mound of Nebireh, about equally distant from Alexandria and from Cairo, proved to be the site of the great Greek settlement of Naukratis, near the canopic mouth of the Nile—a fact hitherto unsuspected, for the mound had probably never before been visited by an European. Naukratis, where the Greeks settled by permission of

Amasis, became a great emporium and mart for all the sea-goers of the Mediterranean basin, and Mr. Petrie has identified on its site the temples of Aphrodite, Hera, the Milesian Apollo, and the Dioscuri, besides other public buildings. The most important light afforded by these explorations makes plain the history of ceramic art with the Greeks; here, in the complete stratification of this vast mound of potsherds, we have a number of chapters in its development, and that under most favorable circumstances, too, for Athenaeus, who was a native of Naukratis, tells us that the pottery of the city had a wide reputation. We see now how the older civilization influenced the younger. First we find the Milesian colonist trying his hand, and blundering sadly in his symbolism, at making scarabs, amulets and deities for his Egyptian neighbors; we have, in fact, the shop of an Hellenic scarab-maker, with his moulds, his pigments, and his stock in trade. Next we find him taking to pottery, and making vessels ornamented with Egyptian figures, somewhat freely treated according to his fancy; and lastly, having gained experience, he throws off his trammels and executes Hellenic work with an individuality of its own. These explorations have not only freshly illustrated known varieties of pottery, but have given us some very beautiful novelties; and many works of sculpture have also been discovered. The identification of Naukratis was deemed so important for classic scholarship, that the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies came willingly to the help of the Egypt Exploration Fund in carrying on the work.

Great as has been Mr. Petrie's success in these investigations, and in others I have not space to mention, his latest researches, illustrated in the exhibition alluded to at the head of this article, probably far exceed them all in general interest. At the northeastern corner of the Delta, once a rich pastoral district fertilized by the annual overflow of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, but now a marshy, barren flat, stands a site called by the natives Tel Defenneh, identified by antiquaries with the Tahpanhes of the Bible, and the Pelusiac Daphnæ of Herodotus. This fortress was founded about B. C. 665 by Psamtik I. (Psammetichus), and there his Carian and Ionian mercenaries settled, being favored by himself and his successors, cartouches and reliques of whom have been discovered in the castle. Tracing now its history somewhat later we come into immediate contact with biblical history; and here it should be observed that, when Mr. Petrie had made his toilsome way across the lagunes, his Arab attendants, pointing out to him the largest of the mounds of Defenneh, told him that it was called *El Kasr el Bint el Yahudi*—the castle of the Jews' daughters; whereupon he bethought himself of the "remnant of Judah," and the flight of the daughters of Zedekiah, along with "all the captains of the forces."

The time of Pharaoh Hophra, (Apries), B. C. 501-570, was a period of revolt against the Babylonian dominion, when the men of Tyre, Sidon, Edom, Moab and Jude, regardless of the warnings of Jeremiah, took sides with Pharaoh, the "broken reed" of Egypt, against Nebuchadnezzar. Upon this revolt the Chaldean host came down and laid waste the country, and would thereupon have taken Jerusalem, but for the intervention of Hophra, who himself was shortly afterwards driven back. Meanwhile the defection of the princes from Zedekiah took place, and Jerusalem was torn with internal dissension when the opposing host appeared before it. The sequel, as recorded in the book of Jeremiah and in Josephus is well known—the fall of the city, the flight and capture of Zedekiah with his sons and daughters, the blinding of the unhappy king, and the transportation of him to Babylon in chains. And now, it will be remembered, Nebuchadnezzar committed the "remnant of Judah" to the care of Gedaliah, the son of Ahikam, who was treacherously slain by Ishmael; but the people and the king's daughters were delivered from the latter by Johanan and the captains of the forces. It was at this time that Jeremiah prophesied destruction if the Hebrews passed into Egypt, but they, again disregarding his words, carried him, sadly against his will, with them, and placed themselves under the care of Hophra, at Tahpanhes, who assigned to the children of his late ally Zedekiah—to the "Jews' daughters"—the very "castle" which has recently been unearthed at Tel Defenneh. Upon his arrival at the Egyptian fortress Jeremiah foretold the descent of Nebuchadnezzar upon the place; and, taking great stones, he hid them in mortar in the brick platform at the entry of Pharaoh's house: "Behold I will send, and take Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, my servant, and will set his throne upon these stones that I have hid: and he shall spread his royal pavilion over them. And he shall come, and shall smite the land of Egypt; such as are for death shall be given to death, and such as are for captivity to captivity, and such as are for the sword to the sword. (Chap. 43.)

"Pharaoh's house," as Mr. Petrie has been able to prove, had a great quadrangular keep, which dominated the surrounding fortifications, its walls being of immense thickness. Here, guided by

his experience at Naukratis, the explorer sought the corner-stones, beneath which he found the deposits of Psamtik, the builder, consisting of a number of tablets of gold, silver, lapis lazuli, cornelian, jasper and porcelain, besides libation vessels, model bricks, sacrificial bones and other objects. This great tower had sixteen chambers in the basement, and it was surrounded by a number of other structures built against its walls on a very irregular plan. Its upper stories are of course destroyed, and their fragments strew the ground, but interesting discoveries have been made of the domestic offices—the kitchen, with recesses in which stood fourteen large jars undamaged, with some plates, corn-rubbers, a knife, several weights, and three pokers; the butler's pantry, strewn with the stoppers of jars; the store-room, with a number of empty amphoræ where the wines had been, some of them marked "good;" and the scullery, with its sink clogged with fish bones—perhaps from the table of the daughters of Zedekiah. There were also found many Greek vases beautifully painted, probably from the emporium at Naukratis, with armor, amulets, seals—one engraved with the name of Hophra, etc. By dint of repeated trenchings, Mr. Petrie discovered, at the entry of the castle, a platform of brick about 100 feet by 60 feet, which can scarcely be any other than the platform (pavement or square is the alternative reading) wherein Jeremiah hid his stones. Here, at any rate, Mr. Petrie sought them, and some unknown stones were indeed found; but, since they bear no marks, it is impossible to say whether they were those of the prophet or not. The inscriptions of the Egyptians state that Nebuchadnezzar came to Tahpanhes with his forces, but they declare that he was defeated. The Babylonians, however, claim the victory; and, since the castle was clearly rifled, dismantled, and finally given to the flames, we may conclude that the king did, in fact, "spread his royal pavilion over its platform," even as Jeremiah the prophet had foretold. The objects brought from this most instructive exploration, and displayed in the exhibition alluded to, consisted of the foundation reliques of the castle, representative of the materials used in its construction, and of the sacrifices of its founder, the kitchen utensils and amphoræ, with arms, painted vases, etc.; and there were also objects from several other sites in the Delta.

The impetus given to the study of Egyptology by such important discoveries as these must naturally be very great, and people of culture in England are thoroughly alive to the vast interest of the subject. The French, too, are exceedingly ardent in the same pursuit; and only recently the papers reported the unbandaging of the mummies of Seti I., Ramses II., (Sesostris, the Pharaoh of the oppression), and Ramses III., by M. Maspero, the French representative at Boulak, his last official act as director of the museum there. This eminent Egyptologist, as a friendly rival, has lent great assistance to M. Flinders Petrie in his work, and has warmly applauded his success. M. Petrie proposes to visit the Delta again in November, and all will join in hoping that he may be able again to throw a flood of light upon Egyptian history.

JOHN LEYLAND.

REVIEWS.

A CHRONICLE, TOGETHER WITH A LITTLE ROMANCE regarding Rudolf and Jacob Näf, of Frankford, Pennsylvania, and their Descendants, including an account of the Neffs in Switzerland and America. By Elizabeth Clifford Neff. Cincinnati, O.: Press of Robert Clarke & Co. 1886.

THIS is a substantial and handsome volume of 352 octavo pages, in which the author, a descendant in the direct line from one of two brothers Näf who came from Switzerland to Philadelphia in 1749, has collected a large amount of information valuable to the family, and more or less interesting to the general student of genealogy and local history. Miss Neff traces the line of ancestry back in Switzerland to the Näfs of Zurich, one of whom, Arnold by name, is famous in the traditions of that canton, as having been one of the fighting men at the battle of Cappel, in October, 1531, when Zwingli, the reformer, was slain by the men from Constance. It was Arnold Näf, according to the tradition, who in that bloody and desperate encounter, "rescued the standard of Zurich," and the three hundredth anniversary of the feat was duly celebrated by his Swiss descendants in 1881.

The two immigrants, Rudolf and Jacob, were plain Switzer peasants, industrious, prudent and thrifty. They seem to have landed at Philadelphia, in September, 1749, from the ship *Priscilla*, Capt. William Meier master, which had sailed from Rotterdam and touched at Cowes. Upon landing, they found their way out to the Frankford suburb of Philadelphia, and there secured a home with a Quaker lady named Morse, whose daughter Hannah, in 1752, Rudolf married. Jacob, who, though the elder, seems to have followed the lead of his brother, married, in 1756, Anna Buser.

From the two brothers the descendants are numerous. The

spelling of the family name was anglicised to Neff in the second generation. Daughters of Rudolf Neff married into the families of Baker, Stricker, Buckius and Worrell, and grand-daughters into those of Patterson, Briggs and Yardley. John R. Neff, a grandson of Rudolf, was a well-known shipping merchant of Philadelphia, engaged in trade with Savannah and other Southern ports. He was one of the directors of the United States Bank, a member of the Legislature and City Council, and in many directions an active and useful citizen. He died in July, 1863. His brother, William Neff, who was, in early life, a partner with him, was in business from 1813 to 1825, in Savannah, and in 1827 removed to Cincinnati, where he took a prominent position as a merchant and citizen, and died in 1856. He left the South, his biographer says, from his aversion to slavery, and his determination not to rear a family there, and in Cincinnati, though his wife was a Georgia woman, (a Miss Wayne, grand-daughter of Richard Wayne, an English officer in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and niece to Judge Wayne of the United States Supreme Court), he was always a firm opponent of the slave system, and a steady friend to fugitives from bondage.

Space does not permit us to extend this notice. Miss Neff has devoted a long chapter to details of other Neffs than her own branch, giving especial attention to those of the name who settled in Lancaster county, Pa., Francis Neff being one, who took up lands on the little Conestoga prior to 1715. He and his sons were Mennonites who had fled from Switzerland to Alsace, and they were very probably of the same Zurich stock as Rudolf and Jacob.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT. A Russian realistic novel, by Feodor M. Dostoyevsky. Pp. 456. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The word "realistic" on the title page of a novel has come to be a word of warning to such readers as do not care to sacrifice moral sensibility to literary enjoyment. This book of Dostoyevsky's both deserves and does not deserve the term by which its anonymous translator has seen fit to describe it. It is free from the "filth for filth's sake," the touch of erotic mania—to use Mr. Stevenson's phrase—which characterizes the school of Zola. But it is occupied with sordid and vulgar details and ignoble passions, whose gloom is very imperfectly relieved by the nobility disclosed in some of the characters of the story. The hero is a young Russian, who murders two old women to get the money of one of them. The heroine is a prostitute, who has sacrificed her womanly virtue to get bread for the children of her step-mother. The secondary characters are mostly either coarse and vulgar, or decidedly vicious. The whole atmosphere is full of the gloom of a vivid despair which is not justified by anything in the story. That all this is the outcome of an oppressive social order, is not shown or even maintained. The misery of the family whose fate especially interests us is due to the drunken shiftlessness of its head, who could get well-paid employment in a government office, if he would but let drink alone. The neediness of the hero is not traced to its source; but if his conduct during the story be an indication of what he had been previously, it manifestly was nobody's fault but his own. The book seems to us to have no social purpose either good or bad, except to show that in the lower strata of Russian city life there are depths of ignoble vice and want which are lit up by genuine flashes of human nobility.

There is however a certain psychological interest in the author's method, while it is the interest of a morbid psychology. The mental processes of the hero, Raskolnikoff, both before the murder and afterwards, under the double influence which drives him to confess his crime and accept the penalty, are ably depicted. It is here, as the title suggests, that the author's motive is found; all the other characters are but the scenery to a single mind, with the exception of Porphyrius, who serves as a kind of chorus while he plays the detective after a most original fashion. But we more than doubt the wholesomeness of analysis of minds in such exceptional positions.

The anonymous translator has not indicated whether the book has been rendered from the original or the French version.

HALF-HOURS WITH THE BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS. Selected and Arranged by Charles Morris. Four volumes. 12mo. Pp. 2052. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

In this collection Mr. Morris has followed the plan of making the selected matter the main feature, though he has prefixed to each section a few lines giving the chief biographical facts about the author, and some indication of the estimate popularly put upon him. The extracts are generally short,—no one enough, we should say, to occupy a reader half an hour,—but they are, having reference to the editor's purpose, none the worse for that. The object kept in view has been to meet the taste of the general reader, and the editor has desired not to collect what might prove "laborious to read or difficult to understand."

Even with such limitations, avoiding technical, philosophical,

controversial, and other books which the average mind might esteem too "deep," or find too "heavy," and omitting, Mr. Morris says in his preface, "some authors of established reputation," there is an extensive list to choose from in these volumes. In the century since American letters began to be, coincident with the nation itself, the number of those whose writing, in verse or prose, may be culled from, upon the lines indicated by the editor of this collection, is very large. The mass of material which, on the plan of entertaining the average reader, may be worked over, will astonish one who has been amusing himself with the formation of lists of fifty or a hundred of the "best American authors." For Mr. Morris finds available selections from not only those who would naturally be named as writers of our "best literature," but many who would surely be overlooked by the majority of persons bent upon that quest. He resuscitates Joel Barlow's "Hasty Pudding," very properly, he prints John Pierpont's pathetic poem, "My Child," takes a bit of description of scenery from President Felton, goes to William Wirt for his sketch of "The Blind Preacher," extracts chunks of humor from Proctor Knott's "Duluth Speech," from Mr. Whitcher's "Widow Bedott Papers," and Mrs. Holley's "Josiah Allen's Wife," and gets material suitable to his purpose from a long list of those who have passed from the popular attention or have gained only special and limited recognition. Here is a specimen from Timothy Dwight, Lydia Maria Child, Washington Allston, Fisher Ames, J. J. Audubon, Hugh H. Brackenridge, Elihu Burritt, John G. C. Brainard, Henry Clay, DeWitt Clinton, Edward Everett, Charles G. Halpine, James A. Hillhouse, and many others whose names represent a similarly extended excursion through our literature, in the older and newer ages.

In all there are two hundred and sixty different authors in Mr. Morris's four volumes, and he has managed to secure a wide diversity of matter. More than this, however, he has illustrated the extent and variety of the materials which have accumulated in our literature, and has afforded a new proof that critical judgment concerning its character must be exercised in no narrow spirit. To estimate truly the American field of letters, is like estimating the American people,—there must be a broad survey, a steady eye, a liberal mind, and a comprehension of all the diverse elements of the problem. It is not this or that individual taste that can represent the taste of all; and it may easily be that the average of all is nearer to the truth than any single one. It is one of the uses of this collection that it affords the opportunity of looking so widely over the field.

SANDRA BELLONI. Originally "Emilia in England." By George Meredith. New edition. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886.

In the volume before us Mr. Meredith makes one of his characters say, in discussing some literary question—"The point to be considered is whether fiction demands a perfectly smooth surface. Undoubtedly a scientific work does. When we ask for facts simply we feel the intrusion of style. Of fiction it is part. In the one case the classical robe, in the other any mediaeval phantasy of clothing." It is certainly not the "classic robe," with its simple severe lines, in which Mr. Meredith has chosen to clothe his ideas, and though the "phantasy" is not precisely a mediaeval one, it is neither very simple nor thoroughly modern. "If one is not classic one may as well be eccentric," he seems to say. The novelist may be released from all the trammels of restraint and may indulge his caprices. And this in itself is one reason why so clever a man as Mr. Meredith is not a more successful novel writer. It is almost an essential attribute of a clear, accurate conception, either in literature or art, in poetry as well as fiction, to strive to express itself distinctly and simply with the confidence of strength. The great passages of great poets are never the obscure ones that require careful reading and re-reading to gather the meaning. Mr. Meredith's characters have not the clear, firm wittiness that a masterly knowledge of human nature gives. Broadly drawn and strongly marked as some of his figures are there is something elusive about them as a whole. They have moments of life when they become genuine flesh and blood, real, recognizable human beings, and then again their actions are as fantastic as the motions of puppets pulled hither and thither at the caprice of the showman. And the performance, from the rising of the curtain till the final drop, is a long, and at times, it must be confessed, a somewhat tedious one. There is no pressing interest of plot to make the pages turn quickly, and we jog along with a sense of leisure that seems a prerogative of the earlier novelists. That bed of Procrustes, the three volume English novel, has racked the limbs of many a delicate character sketch, and stretched it out of all proportions; and over this uncompromising couch Mr. Meredith's stories stretch their somewhat unwieldy limbs. There is a great deal of reading in nearly five hundred well filled pages, and the entertainment must be very good to make one insensible to its length.

"Sandra Belloni" is, on the whole, somewhat inferior to the "Ordeal of Richard Feverel" and "Evan Harrington." Parts of it are undeniably clever, and some of the scenes are strong and natural, as for example where Emilia pleads with the father of her lover to obtain his consent to their marriage, though she knows, but will not apprehend the fact, that he is engaged to another woman; and also the interview between Lady Charlotte and her unstable lover in Devonshire. The character of Emilia is the best sustained in the book. Perhaps this may be because we are less sensitive to aberrations and extravagances in "foreign" natures than in our own more familiar and more evenly balanced Anglo-Saxon contemporaries. Then too Mr. Meredith can draw better a character entirely unconventional and exceptional, than an ordinary figure in modern society dress. The Miss Poles are over-drawn to the point of caricature, and Mrs. Chump, though sometimes amusing is often disgusting, and has the tongue of an Irish *Mrs. Gamp*. Every now and then there is a glorification of "English beef and beer" that is almost Rabelaisian in its proportions, and with which the present generation cannot easily keep pace. Force and wit Mr. Meredith undoubtedly possesses, but he wants the faculty of lucid representation and the delicate perception necessary to make a novelist of the first rank.

WHAT I BELIEVE. By Count Leon Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Constantine Popoff. Pp. 236. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

This is a direct translation from the Russian of the book already known to American readers under the title "My Religion," and noticed in THE AMERICAN.

As that translation was made from the French, it unavoidably had a somewhat paraphrastic character. This version is more direct and more compact, although the vocabulary of the other is in some instances happier and simpler. It was made for the English market, and is printed from English plates, if not imported in sheets. It is not provided with a good index, as in the American translation from the French.

THE MAKING OF NEW ENGLAND, 1580-1643. By Samuel Adams Drake. Pp. x. and 251. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

The old story is here told again, as it needs to be in varying forms for successive generations of readers. The book is neat, well illustrated, full of life, and abounding in explanations suited to the capacity of young people. It is well adapted to its intended place—to fill the gap between the outline school history and the voluminous works of standard historians. Its brief chapters deal with the striking passages of the various stages of New England's growth from the time when that region was marked on the maps as the Coast of Baccalos, or Codfish, until its four principal colonies formed a confederacy for mutual defence, and thus set a precedent for the more perfect Union on a grander scale which has controlled the destinies of the western continent.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

EIGHT different calendars for 1887 are issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., two new ones being compiled from the writings of Robert Browning and Nathaniel Hawthorne, while the others give selections from Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. The "calendar" part, strictly speaking, has been arranged on a new and more serviceable plan in all of them, the chief features being the additional information given, in regard to the day of the week upon which each day of the year will fall, the consecutive number of each day of the year, the days on which the moon is new and full, the anniversaries of noted events, etc., etc. The price has been fixed at fifty cents each,—half the price of previous years.

The great coaching tour of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and his friends, in Britain, in 1881, is well-known to thousands of readers of his entertaining book about it, but a later tour of the same sort, under his direction, though not so extended, is now described for the public by Mr. John D. Champlin, Jr., one of the party, in a very pleasing volume, "Chronicle of the Coach: Charing Cross to Ilfracombe." This drive was taken in the summer of 1884, and the party, leaving London on the 9th of June, reached the West coast at Ilfracombe on the 21st. The road lay through Winchester, Salisbury, Wilton, Sherborne, Axminster, Exeter, Dartmoor, and Barnstaple, while an excursion was specially made to Old Sarum and Stonehenge. There is much that is interesting along this drive, and a good part of it Mr. Champlin very pleasantly describes, giving us some chat about the party themselves, some descriptions of scenery, some glimpses of old buildings, and some excursions into history and archeology, while the effect of all is heightened and developed by a number of lively illustrations

by Mr. Edward L. Chichester. (New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons).

The two latest issues in the series of "English Worthies," (re-published in this country by Messrs. Appleton, New York), are biographies of Steele, by Austin Dobson, and of Ben Jonson, by J. A. Symonds. Both are careful studies, making use of a considerable amount of new material, and Mr. Dobson employs his opportunity by presenting an almost new portrait of Steele, showing him to have had neither a foolish head nor a bad heart, but to have been "a man of exceptionally high and enlightened ideas, to which his practice, without being exceptionally lax, did not always conform." "There have been," says Mr. Dobson, "wiser, stronger, greater men. But many a strong man would have been stronger for a touch of Steele's indulgent sympathy; many a great man has wanted his genuine largeness of heart; many a wise man might learn something from his deep and wide humanity." Mr. Symonds has made a compact and extremely interesting biography of Jonson.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AMONG the attractive announcements made by the *Youth's Companion* for next year are: "My Year in a Log Cabin," a chapter of autobiography by W. D. Howells; "From the Hut to the Pantheon," by T. H. Huxley; "The Wonders of the Cascapediae," by the Marquis of Lorne, with illustrations by the Princess Louise; "A Visit to an Egyptian Princess," by S. S. Cox; "Romances of the St. Lawrence," by Francis Parkman; "Boys who Succeed at the Naval Academy," by Admiral Porter, and a paper on "The Study of English Literature," by M. Taine.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke's first novel, "Steadfast," will be published next spring.—Mr. Lewis Morris, author of "The Epic of Hades," has just published through Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. a five-act tragedy bearing the title "Gycia."—The fourth volume of the "Story of the Nations," "Carthage," by Prof. Church, is just ready.—Roberts Bros. have in preparation "Riding for Ladies," with hints on the stable, by Mrs. Power O'Donaghue.—Mr. Stanford White has designed the cover for "She Stoops to Conquer," which Harper & Bros. will publish with Mr. Abbey's illustrations. Hon. Francis H. Underwood, U. S. Consul at Glasgow, is in preparation "A Popular History of English Literature."

Many interesting particulars, found in no previous life of Wesley, are promised in a biography by Rev. John Telford, to be issued immediately in London.—Sir Francis Hasting Doyle's "Reminiscences," one of the palpable hits of the season, is to be brought out on this side by the Appletons.—Mrs. J. H. Needell has ready a new novel called, "The Story of Philip Mithuen."—Messrs. Estes and Lauriat have obtained an injunction against the manufacture or sale of any "Chatterbox" other than that bearing their imprint.

Mr. W. S. Gottsberger has begun suit against the Aldine Publishing Co. to restrain them from publishing the "Ebers Gallery," which Mr. Gottsberger claims interferes with his rights.—The serial which Mr. Marion Crawford has written for *The Atlantic* is a story of modern Constantinople.—Mr. Neils Kolkkin, of Minneapolis, a Norwegian scholar and poet, is about to bring out a work with the title "Electricity as a Form of Ethereal Matter."

Mr. O. B. Frothingham's biography of Channing is to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., November 6th.—Mr. Bullen will add to his edition of *The Elizabethan Dramatists* the works of John Marston in four volumes, which are nearly ready. In the Spring he will bring out three volumes of Dekker. Next will come Beaumont and Fletcher.—Sir Thomas Wade has offered to present to the University of Cambridge the collection of Chinese literature which he brought together during his long residence in China, on the condition that as long as his health permits he shall be its curator.

Prof. Archibald Alexander, of Columbia College, has written an important work entitled "Problems of Philosophy."—The new *Scribner's* and *The Book Buyer* may be had together for \$3.40 a year. The Christmas number of *The Book Buyer*, it is promised, shall be the finest number yet issued.—An extremely interesting catalogue of bibliographical rarities has been issued by Mr. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.—A beautiful new edition of the "Essays of Elia," with over a hundred illustrations from drawings by Mr. C. O. Murray, is in active preparation by Messrs. Appleton.

M. Ledrain, a Hebrew Scholar, has published in Paris the first volume of a new translation of the Bible into French. The entire work will consist of nine volumes, exclusive of a supplemental volume called an *Etude Critique*. The usual order of the books is changed in this edition, the Book of Judges being placed first. M. Ledrain is an attaché of the Louvre.—Messrs. Latham Alexander & Co., on issuing the thirteenth annual edition of their

"Cotton Movement and Fluctuations," have put it on the market for sale.—Messrs. Lee & Shepard will shortly issue a hand-book of History, by George Makepeace Towle, with the title "The Nation in a Nut Shell." It is a rapid outline of American history.

W. A. Croffut and Fuller Walker some time ago published a history of the Vanderbilt family, about the sales of which a curious circumstance is stated in the *New York Tribune*. The book was in shall demand, it seems, in this country, and the publishers were afraid it would be a failure, when an effort was made to put it out in London. The sales there were three times greater than in this country. The figures given of the sales here were 3,000 copies. The sales in London were about 9,000 copies.

Mrs. John Chapman is putting materials together for yet another life of George Eliot, which, however, will probably not see the light for a long time.—A new edition, with the author's latest corrections, of Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" is in the press.—"The Buchholz Family," of Dr. Julius Stinde, of which we recently gave some account, will be brought out in an English translation by Dora Schmitz, by Messrs. Scribner this week.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish at once the same time announced "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. George Brandes, translated by Hon. R. B. Andersen, American Minister to Denmark.—Gustave Freytag is preparing an introduction for the proposed complete edition of his works, containing reminiscences of his career.—Prof. E. T. Farnes, of Minneapolis, has in hand a work entitled, "Capital and Labor, Their Rights and Relations," to be issued by Messrs. Farnes & Rothie, of that city.

More than 95,000 volumes of "Bohn's Libraries" are sold in England every year, and the publishers estimate from their shipments that about 40,000 copies are annually sold in America. The "Libraries" at present consist of 683 volumes.

The new records about to be published with the sanction of the British Society for Psychical Research, by Messrs. Frederick Myers, Edmund Gurney and Frank Podmore, it is alleged will contain some remarkable manifestations of the spirit world. The work, in two volumes, will be called "Phantasms of the Living."—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing a limited edition of a delightful little book of poetry by Mrs. Margaret Deland, called "The Old Garden." The binding is to be in a pretty, old-fashioned style.—The illustrated quarto edition of Rossetti's "Blessed Damosel," announced by Dodd Mead & Co., is believed by its publishers to be "the most important work of art published this year, if not ever, executed by an American artist.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith and "Edward Strahan" furnish the text of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s new holiday volume, "The Book of the Tile Club." The book and its pictures will show what remarkable results can be obtained by the coöperation of a company of the best American artists, and it promises to be one of the most remarkable contributions to American art which has yet appeared. Mr. "Strahan," though he has long been a citizen of New York, will be recognized by Philadelphia as one of the former art critics and literary workers of this city.

Among the notable contents of the *Magazine of Art*, (London and New York: Cassell & Co.), for November, is the article on the show of American pictures at the Paris Salon, by Paul Leroy, from which we have already made some extracts, and a paper on some historic gloves, one pair of which are the famous ones that once belonged to Shakespeare and are now the property of Mr. Horace Howard Furness, of this city. With this issue ends the tenth year of its existence and closes the volume for 1886. An excellent index accompanies the number.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE United States Government works at the harbor of Sabine City, which it was feared were destroyed by the great storm of October 12, have been made the subject of an investigation by Major W. H. Heuvey, Government inspector of the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, assisted by Captain T. L. Raymond, engineer in charge of the jetties now or recently in course of construction at Sabine City. A great quantity of uncompleted foundation work had been left exposed during the recent storm, and it was hardly expected that this would escape harm, but on examination this as well as the completed portions was found to be entirely uninjured. It had been reported in some of the newspapers that the water on the bar was so shallow, in spite of the jetties, that a tug-boat drawing 7½ feet of water could not pass it when it came laden with provisions for the relief of sufferers by the flood. This was shown to be incorrect, as soundings which were made during the examination gave a depth of 9½ feet at the shallowest parts, thus clearly showing the effects of the, as yet, incomplete jetties, in scouring out a channel. There was some talk of abandoning

the work, immediately after the storm, when it was reported that the city would be abandoned, but as it is now certain that the city will be rebuilt again, probably on higher ground, the work on the jetties will be continued. They have already cost \$500,000, and will cost about \$2,000,000 by the time they are completed. An appropriation of \$190,000 by the last Congress is now available, and work will be at once resumed.

It is stated by *Science* that three sea-going vessels—the new U. S. cruiser Boston, Mr. Gould's yacht *Atalanta*, and Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht *Alva*,—are to be furnished with dense-air ice-machines, which are now being built at the Delamater iron-works in New York. In these machines, which require no chemicals, the air is compressed and expanded between the limits of twelve and four atmospheres' pressure, being used over and over again in what is called a "closed cycle." In the ordinary cold-air ice-machines the air is compressed and expanded between the limits of the normal atmospheric density and three or four atmospheres. The lower limit of density in the new machines—four atmospheres—is produced and maintained by a small auxiliary air pump, which is automatically thrown out of action when the proper pressure is reached, resuming again when, through leakage, the pressure is reduced. It is said that with these machines ice may be produced at a cost of two dollars per ton.

The Standard Coal mines at Connellsville, Pa., caught fire Saturday afternoon, and despite all efforts to extinguish it the fire made such rapid headway that on Sunday it was decided that it would be necessary to flood the mine, which was at once begun by a fire engine from Pittsburgh, and which it is said will occupy upwards of three months. The mine was one of the largest in the Connellsville district, with a daily output of some 1,500 tons, and employed about 600, men who will all be thrown out of employment while the process of flooding and pumping out is going on. About five-hundred coke ovens were dependent upon the output of this mine for their supply of coal; and will also have to suspend operations. The fire, at the time when it was decided to flood the mine, had involved about three acres of coal, and was steadily spreading.

The steamer *Mariposa*, which arrived at San Francisco from New Zealand on Sunday the 31st instant, brought news of an eruption in the island of Niafu, one of the Tonga group of the Friendly Islands, which seems to have been fully as severe as the late disastrous eruption in New Zealand itself. The eruption occurred on the 31st of September, and destroyed completely seven native villages, besides overwhelming almost the whole island with volcanic deposits. At the time the *Mariposa* left New Zealand there were signs of an impending eruption of a volcano on White Island, which is situated in the Bay of Plenty, on the northern coast of New Zealand. A vast column of smoke was ascending from the volcano to the height of 1,000 feet or more, and fears of a destructive outbreak were entertained.

On the 25th of September a remarkable accident, involving the loss of eight lives, occurred at a quarry on Lake Fyne, near Glasgow, Scotland. It has been the custom, at these quarries, to have one great blast in the year. This year 14,000 pounds of gunpowder were fired in a single blast by electricity, displacing between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of rock. A steamer had brought an excursion party to the scene to witness the event, and lay about a mile off shore, with the party on, and by agreement gave the signal for the blast with her steam whistle. After the explosion took place, the steamer ran in and landed passengers to visit the quarry and inspect the result. The visitors went up into the quarry and were in the midst of animated conversation, when some members began to fall fainting to the ground, and the managers suddenly realized that they were immersed in an atmosphere contaminated with carbonic acid gas, or choke damp. They called out to the people to run, and in the midst of the general consternation, more and more succumbed, until 80 to 100 persons were prostrated. For some minutes people kept falling senseless, in most cases without uttering a sound. Besides eight men who were killed, a number of the visitors were injured. All this was of course caused by the carbonic acid gas from the burning of the gunpowder, which had settled into the lower parts of the quarry, and asphyxiated all who breathed it largely. The strange part of the accident is that the commotion of the explosion did not, as is generally the case, completely disperse the gas. Usually it is considered entirely safe to enter a quarry immediately after an explosion, and such accidents as the foregoing are almost unknown.

Among the scientific papers that will appear in the appendix of one of the forthcoming reports of the Geological Survey is one by Prof. Joseph P. Iddings upon the cliff of volcanic glass in Yellowstone Park. This cliff is an elevation half a mile long by from 150 to 200 feet high, the material of which, Prof. Iddings says, "is as good a glass as any artificially manufactured." Its colors and structure not only make it highly interesting to the visitor, but

furnish to the scientific investigator phenomena of importance. The cliff presents a partial section of a surface flow of obsidian that poured down an ancient slope from the plateau lying east. It is impossible to determine what the original thickness of this flow may have been. The dense glass that now forms its lower portion is from 75 to 100 feet thick, while the porous and pumiceous upper portion has suffered from ages of erosion and glacial action. A remarkable feature of the cliff is the development of prismatic columns, which form its southern extremity. These are of shining black obsidian, rising from the talus slope, and are from 50 to 60 feet in height, with diameters varying from two to four feet. The color of the material of this cliff is for the most part jet black, but much of it is mottled and streaked with bright brownish red and various shades of brown, from dark to light yellowish, purplish and olive green.

INDUSTRIAL NECESSITIES.¹

LABOR troubles proceed from two general causes, ignorance and intelligence; ignorance, on the part of the wage-worker, of the true conditions necessary to the successful production of goods; and intelligence on his part, gained through contact with men, through the common schools, and through reading, of what is necessary to constitute a happy environment in the present civilization. One of the leading textile manufacturers of New England—a man broad, enlightened, and liberal; one who stands on the highest plane among manufacturers, and one who holds the love and esteem of his labor associates—in discussing with the writer a short time ago the necessity of knowledge of the conditions of production among wage-workers, said that he found it quite impossible to make his board of directors understand such conditions; and if this difficulty existed, how much more difficult was it to make the men in the ranks comprehend such conditions. To remove this ignorance, or, if it is preferred, misapprehension, requires persistent, enlightened, and exhaustive effort in the collection and dissemination of information relative to production in all its bearings.

The attempt has been made through the Federal decennial census, and in some States through a State census, involving industries as well as population, to secure information which should remove from the minds of men their misunderstanding of the conditions of production. It has been found, however, that accounts of production on the decennial plan do not furnish adequate means of comparison, or secure enough popular attention to be of great practical value to any of the forces of production. On the other hand, through unwillingness of capitalists to make public details of their business, meager information is given, resulting in vitiated conclusions with regard to production. An attempt has been made during the past year, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to give the census of industries a positive value to labor and to capital by such inquiries relative to capital invested, capacity of works, labor cost of production as compared to material cost, and other vital features, as well-defined knowledge of the elements of production. This effort has been opposed by manufacturers, and, on the face of it, reasonably, for they feared that some of their business or manufacturing secrets might be exposed. On the whole, however, the effort has met with success, but it is the success of a decennial period, and, under the old system, no comparison could be made on a like basis for another ten years. Meantime production goes on, the opposition of manufacturers exists and accumulates, and there is no way of satisfying the public mind of the real conditions of such production. To avoid this, Massachusetts has abolished her decennial census of industries and inaugurated an annual collection of the statistics of manufacturing, by the use of a schedule involving not over a dozen leading inquiries. This plan meets the approval of the leading manufacturers of the State; and if, in its working, the manufacturers shall comply with the law, much of the irritation which now exists on account of ignorance will be removed, the volume of production will be ascertained annually, the public mind will be relieved of its fears, and the census will prove to be one of the chief industrial necessities of the age. It will remove the misunderstandings of the laborer as well as of the capitalists, and will serve greatly to lessen a kind of ignorance which prevails relative to manufacturing conditions. The inharmonious conditions resulting from progressive steps in civilization, while they will not be removed, will be greatly decreased by an authoritative exposition of positive facts. New York has adopted a similar law, and all the great producing States of the country should follow in this line.

The industrial world, as has been shown,² has reached a crisis in production, the result of stimulation fostered by various causes. This crisis exists in each nation given to mechanical production finding itself obliged to seek an outlet for its surplus. The United States form one of the leading nations of the world, and the condition referred to is as true of them as of the others; yet they have vast resources, vast territory, vast population. Nevertheless, they have a limited consuming power and a superabundance of productive power. This indicates another of the industrial necessities of the age, so far as this country is involved, and that is the rapid development of the South and the West in every direction. With the consuming power of the South brought to the standard of that of the North and West, the trade of the whole country will become thoroughly vitalized. The South is now more interested in such development than ever before. Before the war the South had been waiting, like the late Count Chambord, for the world to turn backward, and to bring the wealth which comes from the development of natural resources. An abundance of these resources existed there—rich deposits of iron and other ores, and coal to work them; timber, pasture, and arable lands without stint, with water-powers that might induce mechanics from all lands to settle there; with a climate to lure population from inclement zones; with scenery as beautiful and varied as can be found in any of the States; yet with all these advantages, there was not the buzz of ma-

chinery which is now becoming familiar to Southern ears. The whole country is learning again the oft-repeated lesson, that no land devoted to one industry can hope for much success. The cultivation of the soil, the most attractive branch, it may be, of human industry, in the highest degree honorable and conducive to independence, seldom, if ever, alone brings the national prosperity so essential to progress. It is only when agriculture in all its variety is allied to the mechanic arts that the best industrial results may be expected. These conditions are coming rapidly to the South, and with their coming there arise, of course, the industrial difficulties that other sections have experienced; but at the same time there will be an increased consuming power which demands of other portions of the land their very best products. The South is now feeling the impulse; the North and the West are feeling the results; and it stands to reason that the development of the South and of the remoter regions of the West is a positive industrial necessity to the United States, and will bring the relief that other nations must seek in vain. The United States still holds the key to industrial success as compared to other nations given to mechanical production. With this development there may be something in the Mexican question that we do not yet study or comprehend. Politically, the control of Mexico by the United States might bring serious complication; industrially, such control should be seriously considered. Certainly the United States would be false to the interests of their people if they allowed the control of Mexico to go into other hands than their own, or its vast resources to remain but partially developed.

As we progress industrially, as the South becomes more of an industrial factor, the tariff assumes different economic relations to the progress of the whole country. What was once a necessity in most departments of industry ultimately becomes an obstacle. The industrial conditions of the United States have grown beyond the tariff of twenty years ago; and while it is probably true that the revenues of the government will be mainly derived from a tax on imports, whatever party may be in the supremacy, this tax should be adjusted with a view to the benefit of the many and not of the few. The free-trader and the protectionist are coming, and rapidly, too, to a common ground. It is beginning to be recognized that the free-trader and the protectionist of America must assume a different standpoint and abide by different principles from those of the free-trader and the protectionist of European countries. The theoretical free-trader and the theoretical protectionist are rarely to be found. Our tariff should be established on a broader basis than either has yet succeeded in adopting. The old idea of the protectionist, that the difference in wages must be overcome by differences in rates of duty, has proven to be, to many minds, a fallacy in tariff legislation. This being the case, there can be a wise adjustment of the tariff only when all the elements of the cost of production are considered; and one of the industrial necessities of our time is to see to it that the tariff is adjusted, not on the old lines, but on the new, and that the greatest good shall be derived from such adjustment. The constant enlargement of the free list must be a part of such re-adjustment, and the country, when it sees that it is progressing industrially on a re-adjusted tariff, will become more liberal, more enlightened; and ultimately this nation, as an industrial force in the world, can join the other industrial forces on as progressive a basis as can be hoped by the most liberal of men.

The enlightenment which has come of education, of partial knowledge of the conditions of production, demands organization, not only of the labor forces, but of the capitalistic forces of the country. Industry is organized; that is, production is the result of large combinations. The old domestic ways of producing commodities have passed, never to return. The world cannot get down from great industrial organization to individual methods. This admitted, all other things must change that bear upon production, so far as vital forces are concerned. Men treating with men as individuals cannot succeed, except in the narrowest individual way. Representatives must deal with representatives now; and the struggle of one side to have its representatives heard, and of the other, although in themselves representatives of great industrial organizations, not to hear, causes friction. A broader comprehension of the vital principles of the American Government, of the intelligent representation of great bodies, of the power of dealing with each other through representatives, leading to the highest form of conciliation and arbitration, will show organization, complete, fair, just, intelligent, to be one of the chief industrial necessities of the nearest future.

If there is any force in what has been said thus far, then there is something needed beyond the wage system. The wage system is good, and will stand, but it must be supplemented by an extension of profits to labor. With wise experiments, judiciously-organized details, and a spirit of mutual concession and helpfulness, there may be a participation of profits without injustice to either of the forces necessary to production. Public sentiment is growing rapidly in this direction; and it is not too much to expect that a system of profit-sharing in connection with the wage system will extend until it involves many of the great industries, producing in the labor world a state of peace and happiness never before attained.

By profit-sharing is meant a system embodying the best business principles. Simple co-operative industry is not based on such principles, but it embodies the elements of the most perfect method of making labor the associate of capital. Such association is becoming one of the most urgent necessities. On every¹ side are to be heard passionate demands and angry refusals, and efforts are not infrequently made to redress real or supposed wrongs by violent means; all bringing the laborer and capitalist on to a war footing. Such a war footing cannot be endured for any great length of time without positive disaster; and any method or system, or modification of methods and systems, which will result in bringing the laborer and the capitalist together on the basis of association, without detracting in the least from the dignity of either, or doing the slightest injustice to either, and which will augment the influence and increase the prosperity of all, should be cordially hailed by the two parties directly interested, and by the whole public, whose interest comprehends the whole. The first approach to these results is made through the system of profit-sharing.

The great questions of temperance, of education, of religion, of an advanced school of political economy, of social science, might be denominated in some sense industrial necessities, but not in the same sense as those which

¹From an article by Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in *The Forum* for November.

²See "First Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor."

¹Cf. "First Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor."

have been suggested. They are concomitants, having extended auxiliary influences, without which the industrial necessities pointed out would give but feeble results. They demand the association of all the forces of society, and their results can only be reached through general progress resulting from the individual adoption of the highest elements of ethics.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE SHAH NAMEH OF THE PERSIAN POET FIRDAUSI. Translated and Abridged by James Atkinson. Edited by Rev. J. A. Atkinson. Pp. 412. \$1.00. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF NOTED PERSONS. Compiled in Leisure Hours by Justin S. Morrill. Pp. 187. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE SILENCE OF DEAN MAITLAND. A Novel. By Maxwell Gray. Paper. Pp. 372. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BEN JONSON. By John Addington Symonds. ("English Worthies.") Pp. 202. \$0.75. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

RICHARD STEELE. By Austin Dobson. ("English Worthies.") Pp. 240. \$0.75. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WHAT I BELIEVE. By Count Léon Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Constantine Popoff. Pp. 236. \$—. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

"KVINDESPOERGSMÅLET" [The Woman Question.] Tilvar til Hr. pastor J. M. Faerden af Kitty L. Kielland. Pp. 40. \$0.25. Christiania, Norway: Alb. Cammermeyer.

LAND OMRIDER. [Outline maps] med Anvisning til Udenad-gjengivelse. Af A. K. Arstal. Pp. 20. 4to. \$0.70. Christiania, Norway: Alb. Cammermeyer.

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES. ORIENT. With Preludes on Current Events. By Joseph Cook. Pp. 340. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

CHILDREN'S STORIES OF AMERICAN PROGRESS. By Henrietta Christian Wright. Pp. 333. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Illustrated. Cloth \$6.00. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE HUGUENOTS AND HENRY OF NAVARRE. By Henry M. Baird. 8vo. In two volumes. Pp. 458: 525. With Maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Square 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 209. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

CHRONICLE OF THE COACH; CHARING CROSS TO ILFRACOMBE. By John Denison Champlin, Jr. Pp. 298. \$2.00. Illustrated by Edw. L. Chichester. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE. By Frank R. Stockton. Paper. Pp. 130. \$0.50. New York: The Century Co.

COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF BENJ. F. TAYLOR. Pp. 355. \$1.75. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

THE STORIES GRANDMA TOLD. By Mary D. Brine. Pp. 383. \$1.25. New York: Cassell & Co.

LYRICAL POEMS, SONGS, PASTORALS, ROUNDAYS, WAR POEMS, MADRIGALS. By Emily Thornton Charles. Illustrated. Pp. 266. \$2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

ESSENTIAL STUDIES IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE. With questions and exercises, selected readings, [etc.] for school and colleges. By James Baldwin, Ph.D. Pp. 384. \$1.25. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.

MAN AND LABOR: A Series of short and simple studies. By Cyrus Elder. Pp. 216. \$—. Chicago and New York: Belford, Clarke & Co.

EARTHLY WATCHES AT THE HEAVENLY GATES. The false and the true Spiritualism. By the Rev. John Chester, D. D. Pp. 320. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

THE CHESTER COTERIE. By Kate Livingston Hamilton. Pp. 236. \$1.00. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

ONCE AGAIN. By Mrs. Forrester. Pp. 320. \$0.75. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

FROM DAWN TO DUSK, AND OTHER POEMS. By Hunter MacCulloch. Pp. 134. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

TALKS BY THE SEASHORE. By Ella Rodman Church. Pp. 384. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

THE SILVER BRIDGE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Elizabeth Akers. Pp. 124. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ROLAND BLAKE. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. Pp. 379. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE BUCHHOLZ FAMILY. Sketches of Berlin Life. By Julius Stinde. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz. Pp. 262. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

DRIFFT.

—The supreme court has decided the Pacific National bank cases. It will be remembered that the bank, having a capital of \$500,000, got into trouble. A further \$500,000 was to be raised to make all good. After this had been paid in, the bank entirely failed, and stockholders were assessed on both old and new stock. It was set up against this that the issue of new stock was illegal, and that there could be no liability on that, and that as to the old stock the money paid in for the new (equal to an assessment of 100 per cent.) was practically a payment of the stockholders' liability. The decision of the court knocks the claims all out and holds the stockholders liable.

—It has been arranged that there is to be a public thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey on the afternoon of Monday, June 20, 1887, the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's accession. This service will be attended by the

Queen, the royal family, the ambassadors and special representatives of foreign courts, the members of both houses of Parliament, Members of Convocation, Privy Councilors and other personages of light and leading.

—During the forty-nine years of Queen Victoria's reign seventeen different Viceroys have occupied the Viceregal throne in Dublin Castle, some of whom, Lord Eglington, Lord Carlisle, the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Spencer, have reigned twice. Lords Clarendon, St. Germans and Carlisle received visits from the sovereign.

—The Bishop of Metlakatla, British Columbia, was recently attacked on the road by six Indians, who had decided to rob him. The Bishop, who knew how to handle his fists, knocked two down one after the other, butted another, hit a fourth in the stomach, and thus cleaned out the whole gang without getting out of breath.

—The day of buffalo-killing is evidently nearly a thing of the past. After a week's hunting recently a party from Denver managed to find only one small herd in Lost Park. The buffalo has retired even more rapidly than his red brother of the plains before the advancing tide of civilization. —*Chicago Journal*.

—“The straightest and probably the best built 400 miles of railroad in the world,” says Demas Barnes, just back from Russia, “is between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The contractors who completed this enterprise were two Americans—Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, and Harrison, of Philadelphia. They are said to have pocketed some \$15,000,000 each as a reward for their enterprise. Trains upon the road are numerous, cars good, freight business heavy, station houses fine and meals first-class.”

—King Theebaw's state chariot has lately been exhibited in London. It is of the pattern used in Europe 100 years ago, and it is literally coated with sheet gold, inlaid with bits of glass. Within there is only room for one person.

—A despatch from Manchester, Eng., printed in the *New York Evening Post*, says: “At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday, after a prolonged debate on the subject of Free Trade, a resolution was moved to the effect that, having waited in vain for forty years for other nations to follow the Free Trade example of England, this chamber thinks the time now arrived to reconsider that position. The resolution was rejected by a majority of 21 for and 22 against. This is a startling vote, taken, as it is, among the chosen representatives of the business men of the city, whose names are synonymous with the economic doctrines of Cobden and Bright.

—The National Prison Association of the United States will hold its annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., from November 6th to 12th. Among the speakers will be ex-President Hayes, the Hon. William Dorsheimer, Warden Brush of Sing Sing, Professor Francis Wayland, of New Haven, on “The Incorrigible,” Hamilton W. Mabie, of the *Christian Union*, on “The Press and Crime,” Charles Dudley Warner, of Hartford, on “The Extirpation of Criminals,” and others from all over the country.

—Mr. Galton has completed “to a well-defined resting-place” his investigations of hereditary stature, and has declared his conclusions in a kind of a general rule. The main problem which he had in view was to solve the question: given a man of known stature, and ignoring every fact, what will be the probable height of his brothers, sons, nephews, grandchildren, etc.; what will be their average height; and what proportion of them will probably range between any two heights we may specify? From his measurements, which were made by a method that he calls “almost absurdly simple,” he found that for every unit that the stature of any group of men deviates upward or downward from the level of mediocrity (five feet eight inches and a quarter), their brothers will, on the average, deviate only two thirds of a unit, their sons one third, their nephews two ninths, and their grandsons one ninth. In remote degrees of kinship, the deviation will become zero; in other words, the distant kinsmen of the group will bear no closer likeness to them than is borne by any group of the general population taken at random. The *rationale* of the regression from father to son toward the level of mediocrity is due to the fact that the child's heritage comes partly from a remote and numerous ancestry, who are, on the whole, like any other sample of the past population, and therefore mediocre, and partly only from the person of the parent. Hence the parental peculiarities are transmitted in a diluted form, and the child tends to resemble, not his parents, but an ideal ancestor who is always more mediocre than they. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

—A feature of the region of Eastern Africa south of the Zambesi, which has hitherto escaped the attention it deserves, is the evidence that is cropping out day by day, in the shape of extensive ruins, of the existence of a prehistoric civilization and an ancient flourishing state in the country. The ruins are of such a character as to indicate the existence, not merely of one or two cities, but of a considerable dominion. Ruins of cities have been discovered which have stood, if the difference in climate be considered, nearly as well as the most enduring monuments of Egypt, and better perhaps than those of Assyria, the wear and tear of time. In the imperfect state of our knowledge of the country, it is impossible to fix upon any particular mass of ruins and say that it was the chief city of the ancient state. The ruins of Zimbabwe are of great extent, and most remarkable for the strange shapes they present as well as for their enduring structure. Walls twelve feet thick at the base, and tapering upward to a height, even now, of thirty feet, constructed wholly of small hewed blocks of granite, put together without mortar, and in which are imbedded blocks of stone eighteen and twenty feet in length, apparently to support a gallery, sufficiently testify to the ingenuity and industry of their builders. North of these, about Manica, many ruins are to be found, and no less than three hundred and fifty miles west of these again masses of masonry are to be seen like the others described in solidity and singularity of shape. No inscriptions have been discovered and verified, but a forty-years resident, a native of Portuguese India, who has married one of the queens of the country, says there are numerous inscriptions about Manica, for which his descriptions indicate a cuneiform character. Much may be said in favor of Consul O'Neill's theory, that the ruins are the remains of ancient Phoenician settlements. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

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